THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1830. NO. 91.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary. No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, Attorney at Law.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books,* as also everything connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise;* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN.

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
30 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*per ton.*
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

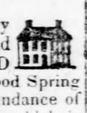
ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.



On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge. O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accommodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

MENAGERIE.

THE most extensive and diversified collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS ever exhibited in the state, may be seen on the north side of Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! commencing on Monday next, 2d of August. They consist, in part, of the

ASIATIC LION and LIONESS;

ARABIAN CAMELS, male and female; HYENA, of Ethiopia; KANGAROO, of New Holland; HUNTING LEOPARD, of Asia; ZEBRA, from the Cape of Good Hope; AFRICAN LION; PERUVIAN LAMAS, male and female; North American PANTHER and PANTHERESS; Brazilian TIGER, and Prairie WOLF.

☞At 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M. each day, the keeper of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness *will enter their respective cages!* immediately preceding which the Ponies, Monkeys, Camels, and Lamas, will be exercised in the ring. At 5, P. M. each day, the Lions will be fed in presence of the audience! The whole will be exhibited under a pavilion, and seats prepared for the ladies.

*** Hours of exhibition, from 9, A. M. until 6, P. M.—Admittance 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. July 30.

CHEAP CALICOES.
Muslins, Razors, Cherry Bounce, &c.

JUST received 3500 yards of cheap Calicoes; bleached and unbleached Muslins, &c. On hand, a very elegant assortment of Queens-ware, China, and Glass-ware. An elegant supply of Razors, single or in cases; elegant boxes with cases of razors, and every article for shaving in them, at $1 50 to $2 50, each box. Also, a good assortment of Pen-knives, Beads, Shoes and Stockings; Family Bibles; School Books; *Lives of the Signers of Independence,* with the Declaration and original signatures; 5000 valuable Receipts; Indian Wars, and a variety of cheap books. A good assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, by retail, and the very best, and cheap. Domestic Wine and old *Cherry Bounce* of an excellent quality; good dried peaches, together with a great variety of goods, to be sold low for Cash.

ISAAC HARRIS.
July 30, 1830.—3t

FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW NOVELS.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, have just received a fresh supply of the following New Novels, which they offer now very cheap, viz:

Clarence, a Tale of Our Own Times; by the author of Hope Leslie, &c. &c.

Doom of Devorgoil, and *Auchindrane;* by Sir Walter Scott.

Stories of a Bride; by the author of "The Mummy."

Falkland; by the author of Pelham, Devereux, &c.

Paul Clifford; by the author of Pelham, Disowned, &c.

N. B.—All the new publications received as soon as published. July 27—2t.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in the town of Kensington, the southern suburb of Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Coltart & Silvey, who brewed twenty-five hundred barrels annually. All the barrels can be procured from the late tenants. This brewery has a good run of custom, and is in good credit Application to be made by letter, post paid, to H. HOLDSHIP & SON, Pittsburgh. July 27.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Charles W. M'Clean, of Baltimore, has this day taken into Partnership his son, William M'Clean, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. The business will hereafter be carried on, in Baltimore, under the firm of C. W. M'Clean & Sons; and in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by James Anderson, under the firm of James Anderson & Co.

CHARLES W. M'CLEAN,
WILLIAM M'CLEAN,
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1830—7t.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on the evening of the 14th inst. a man named EDWARD HORNEY, [alias Herney] about 25 or 27 years of age. Said Horney is rather under middling size, sallow complexion, very much freckled in the face, resembling marks of the small pox; he has a pacific countenance, looks down while speaking, and when questioned closely appears agitated; his general demeanor rather surveilant. He left here on the steam boat Magnolia, bound for Pittsburgh, in company with his father-in-law, J. H. Mullin, and family.

Said Horney has absconded with property and cash to a considerable amount. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will secure his detection, and the recovery of what he has taken.

JOHN WESTCOTT.
Cincinnati, July 27.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830—tf

Poetry.

SONG—By Thos. H. Bayly.

She never blamed him, never!
But received him, when he came,
With a welcome kind as ever,
And she tried to look the same:
But vainly she dissembled,
For whene'er she tried to smile,
A tear unbidden trembled
In her blue eye all the while.

She knew that she was dying,
And she dreaded not her doom—
She never thought of sighing
O'er her beauty's blighted bloom.
She knew her cheek was altered,
And she knew her eye was dim,
But her sweet voice only faltered
When she spoke of losing him.

'Tis true that he had lured her
From the Isle where she was born—
'Tis true he had injured her
To the cold world's cruel scorn:
But yet she never blamed him
For the anguish she had known,
And though she seldom named him,
She thought of him alone.

She sighed when he caressed her,
For she knew that they must part—
She spoke not when he pressed her
To his young and panting heart.
The banners waved around her,
And she heard the bugle's sound—
They passed—and strangers found her
Cold and lifeless on the ground.

From the Iris.

"THEY THAT SEEK ME EARLY SHALL FIND ME."

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest,
Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze—
Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest,
And joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy ways;
Come, while sweet thoughts like summer buds unfolding,
Waken rich feelings in the careless breast,
While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is holding,
Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown—
Pleasure will fold her wing—and friend and lover
Will to the embraces of the worm have gone!
Those who now love thee, love, will have passed for ever,
Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee—
Thou wilt need balm to heal thy spirit's fever,
As thy sick heart broods over years to be!

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing—
Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing die—
Ere the gay spell which earth is round thee throwing
Fades like the crimson from a sunset sky.
Life is but shadows, save a promise given,
That lights the future with a fadeless ray:
Come—touch the sceptre—win a hope in heaven,
Then turn thy spirit from this world away.

Then will the shadows of this brief existence
Seem airy nothings to thine ardent soul—
And shadowed brightly in the forward distance
Will, of thy patient race, appear the goal;
Home of the weary, where, in dust reposing,
Thy spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
While this his dust the curtained grave is closing.
Who would not, EARLY, choose a lot like this!

Miscellany.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Of the original in this highly interesting and well-wrought tale, the author gives, in his new edition, an account, the substance of which is now presented to the readers of the Atlas. Sir Walter, on a former occasion, declined giving the real source from which he drew the tragic subject of this history, because, though occurring at a distant period, it might possibly be unpleasing to the feelings of the descendants of the parties. But finding that the circumstances have been related in other publications, "the author feels himself now at liberty to tell the tale as he had it from connexions of his own, who lived very near the period, and were closely related to the family of the bride.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

It was well known that the family of Dalrymple, which has produced, within the space of two centuries, as many men of talent, civil and military, and of literary, political, and professional eminence, as any house in Scotland, first rose into distinction, in the person of James Dalrymple, one of the most eminent lawyers that ever lived, though the labors of his powerful mind were unhappily exercised on a subject so limited as Scottish jurisprudence, on which he has composed an admirable work.

He married Margaret, daughter to Ross of Balneil, with whom he obtained a considerable estate. She was an able, politic, and high-minded woman, so successful in what she undertook, that the vulger, no way partial to her husband or her family, imputed her success to necromancy. According to the popular belief, this Dame Margaret purchased the temporal prosperity of her family from the master whom she served, under a singular condition, which is thus narrated by the historian of her grandson, the great Earl of Stair: "She lived to a great age, and at her death desired that she might not be put under ground, but that her coffin should be placed upright on one end of it, promising that while she remained in that situation, the Dalrymples should continue in prosperity. What was the old lady's motive for such a request, or whether she really made such a promise, I cannot take upon me to determine: but it is certain her coffin stands upright in the aisle of the church of Kirkliston, the burial place of the family." The talents of this accomplished race were sufficient to have accounted for the dignities which many members of the family attained, without any supernatural assistance. But their extraordinary prosperity was attended by some equally singular family misfortunes, of which that which befel their eldest daughter was at once unaccountable and melancholy.

Miss Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the first Lord Stair and Dame Margaret Ross, had engaged herself without the knowledge of her parents to the Lord Rutherford, who was not acceptable to them, either on account of his political principles, or his want of fortune. The young couple broke a piece of gold together, and pledged their troth in the most solemn manner; and it is said the young lady imprecated dreadful evils on herself should she break her plighted faith. Shortly after, a suitor who was favored by Lord Stair, and still more so by his lady, paid his addresses to Miss Dalrymple. The young lady refused the proposal, and being pressed on the subject, confessed her secret engagement. Lady Stair, a woman accustomed to universal submission (for even her husband did not dare to contradict her,) treated this objection as a trifle, and insisted upon her daughter yielding her consent to marry the new suitor. David Dunbar, son and heir to David Dunbar, of Baldoon, in Wigtonshire. The first lover, a man of high spirit, then interfered by letter, and insisted on the right he had acquired by his troth plighted with the young lady. Lady Stair sent him for answer, that her daughter, sensible of her undutiful behavior in entering into a contract unsanctioned by her parents, had retraced her unlawful vow, and now refused to fulfil her engagement with him.

The lover, in return, declined positively to receive such an answer from any one but his mistress in person; and as she had to deal with a man who was both of a most determined character and of too high condition to be trifled with, Lady Stair was obliged to consent to an interview between Lord Rutherford and her daughter. But she took care to be present in person, and argued the point with the disappointed and incensed lover with pertinacity equal to his own. She particularly insisted on the Levitical law, which declares that a woman shall be free of a vow which her parents dissent from.

While the mother insisted on these topics, the lover in vain conjured the daughter to declare her own opinions and feelings. She remained totally overwhelmed, as it seemed—mute, pale and motionless as a statue. Only at her mother's command sternly uttered, she summoned strength enough to restore to her plighted suitor the piece of broken gold which was the emblem of her troth. On this he burst forth into a tremendous passion, took leave of the mother with maledictions, and as he left the apartment, turned back to say to his weak if not fickle mistress, "For you, madame, you will be a world's wonder;" a phrase by which some remarkable degree of calamity is implied. He went abroad and returned not again. If the last Lord Rutherford was the unfortunate party, he must have been the third who bore that title, and who died in 1685.

The marriage betwixt Janet Dalrymple and David Dunbar of Baldoon now went forward, the bride showing no repugnance, but being absolutely passive in every thing her mother commanded or advised. On the day of her marriage, which, as was then usual, was celebrated by a great assemblage of friends and relations, she was the same—sad, silent, and resigned, as it seemed, to her destiny. A lady, very nearly connected with the family, told the author that she had conversed on the subject with one of the brothers of the bride, a mere lad at the time, who had ridden before his sister to church. He said her hand, which lay on his as she held her arm round his waist, was as cold and damp as marble. But full of his new dress, and the part he acted in the procession, the circumstance, which he afterwards remembered with bitter sorrow and compunction made no impression on him at the time.

The bridal feast was followed by dancing; the bride and bridegroom retired as usual, when of a sudden the most wild and piercing cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. It was then the custom, to prevent any coarse pleasantry which old times perhaps admitted, that the key of the nuptial chamber should be entrusted to the bride-man. He was called upon, but at first refused to give it up, till the shrieks became so hideous that he was compelled to hasten with others to learn the cause. On opening the door they found the bridegroom lying across the threshold, dreadfully wounded and streaming with blood. The bride was then sought for: She was found in the corner of the large chimney, having no covering save her shift, and that dabbled in gore. There she sat, grinning at them, moping and mowing, as I have heard the expression used; in a word, absolutely insane. The only words she spoke were, "Tak up your bonny bridegroom." She survived this horrible scene little more than a fortnight, having been married on the 24th of August, and dying on the 12th of September, 1669.

The unfortunate Baldoon recovered from his wounds, but sternly prohibited all inquiries respecting the manner in which he had received them. If a lady, he said, asked him any question upon the subject, he would neither answer her nor speak to her again while he lived; if a gentleman he would consider it as a mortal affront, and demand satisfaction as having received such. He did not long survive the dreadful catastrophe, having met with a fatal injury by a fall from his horse as he rode between Leith and Holyrood House, of which he died the next day, 28th of March, 1682. Thus a few years removed all the principal actors in this frightful tragedy.

Various reports went abroad on this mysterious affair, many of which very inaccurate, though they could hardly be said to be exaggerated. It was difficult at that time to become acquainted with the history of a Scottish family above the lower rank; and strange things sometimes took place, into which even the law did not scrupulously inquire.

* * * It is needless to point out to the intelligent reader, that the witchcraft of the mother consisted only in the ascendancy of a powerful mind over a weak and melancholy one, and that the harshness with which she exercised her superiority in a case of delicacy, had driven her daughter first to despair, then to phrenzy. Accordingly, the author has endeavored to explain the tragic tale on this principle. Whatever resemblance Lady Ashton may be supposed to possess to the celebrated Dame, Margaret Ross, the reader must not suppose that there was any idea of tracing the portrait of the first Lord Viscount Stair in the tricky and mean-spirited Sir William Ashton. Lord Stair, whatever might be his moral qualities, was certainly one of the first statesmen and lawyers of his age.

The imaginary castle of Wolf's Crag has been identified by some lover of locality with that of Fast Castle. The author is not competent to judge of the resemblance between the real and imaginary scene, having never seen Fast Castle, except from the sea. But fortalices of this description are found occupying, like ospreys' nests, projecting rocks, or promontories, in many parts of the eastern coast of Scotland, and the position of Fast Castle seems certainly to resemble Wolf's Crag as much as any other, while its vicinity to the mountain ridge of Lammermoor, renders the assimilation a probable one.

We have only to add, that the death of the unfortunate bridegroom, by a fall from horseback, has been in the novel transferred to the no less unfortunate lover.

"*Art and part, as in Downie's Slaughter.*"—Downie, the porter at King's College, who had the troublesome office of keeping silence in the court, was a brawny Highlander, very prompt in the administration of the club-law, and as such very much hated by the students; but, as the professors found his cudgel a good anxiliary to their authority, they took part with Downie, even when his conduct amounted to wanton cruelty. For several years they bore the tyranny: but the desire of revenge accumulated from year to year, though the complaints and signs of conspiracy diminished.

At last, while the whole of the professors were absent at dinner with the Judges of the Assize, when it was known from experience that they would not be in any haste to depart, Downie was seized in the court by a dozen of the most powerful of the students, pinioned so that he could not move a finger, and carried into an apartment where all the state of a court of justice was imitated in no contemptible manner. There were judges, counsel, officers, and all the requisite train. An indictment was read, charging Downie with high treason against the laws of reason and learning, in consequence of certain acts of cruelty. To that indictment he was called to plead; and being in their power, and thinking best to make a joke of it, he pleaded "not guilty," and the trial proceeded.

The case was stated, and witnesses called to the facts; the counsel for the prisoner cross-examined them with great show of ingenuity, and they also raised legal objections; but the former did not shake this evidence, and the latter were overruled by the bench: so that after the defence, and summing up, the sentence was passed that Downie should be removed to the place of execution, and there, after one prayer for the benefit of his soul, in which he was to have the assistance of the chaplain, he was to be beheaded by the common executioner. He was immediately removed from the court along a dark passage, and ushered into a room, the sight of which made him begin to think matters a little serious; but the strong bolt of the door creaked behind him; he was pinioned, and in the hands of his enemies. The room was hung with black, and carpeted with the same; at the most distant end was a block, with sawdust around, as if to drink up blood; and two masked figures stood by, one with a torch, and the other with a large and bright axe, the edge of which he was trying with his finger. Downie was admonished to kneel down and pray; at first he refused, but, upon being told that the minutes of his life were to be very few, he consented to be placed on his knees, and the chaplain prayed aloud, using the language that they thought would most awaken the fears of Downie. He began to quiver in every limb; they raised him—put a cap over his eyes—bared his neck—laid him on the block—and told him, when one of their number counted as many as the cases which had been found against him, he would be launched into eternity. The number was seventy, and, amid a dead silence, it was moaned out in quarter minute time; and just as the last sound died away, one who stood behind the headsman, dipping a cloth in cold water, drew it smartly across Downie's neck; there was one slight gurgle in the throat, and Downie was lifeless as a stone.

It was now their turn to be afraid. The whole of the paraphernalia vanished—the door was locked—the key thrown in at a window—there was not a mark of the slightest violence on the body—many were suspected, but evidence there was none—and thence arose the proverb when confederates will not inform, "Art and part, as in Downie's slaughter."—*Aberdeen Anecdotes.*

Wire Gauze Windows, *a suggested protection against the effects of malaria and aerial poisons; by Robt. Cannon Bond, M. D.*—However much medical men may differ as to the origin and nature of malaria, all agree that it is inseparable from moisture. Such is the opinion of Prof. Chapman, as recently expressed in his very valuable treatise on epedemics; and a late writer, Dr. Ferguson of the British army, asserts, that however distinct they may be, "they are always found in company." Wherever vapors are most copiously produced, there miasmata are generated.—When vapor is most abundant, as in the morning and evening, in the form of dew and fog, then malaria is most active. Is vapor dissipated by the sun and heat?—so is malaria. Both are wafted by the winds, absorbed by water, and arrested by frost. Malaria is known to be intercepted by groves and walls, the moisture in the air being condensed. From these facts it has occurred to me, that wire gauze, similar to that of which Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp is constructed, placed up at the windows at night, may answer a very useful purpose of condensing the moisture, and thus arresting the source of miasmatic diseases. It is now a settled law in meteorology, that vapor is most rapidly and copiously condensed on those substances which are good conductors;—more abundantly upon glass and metals than cloth, or the surface of the earth. I have little doubt that windows of this kind, by leaving at all times a free circulation of air, may be very usefully applied to hospitals, and crowded rooms for the sick, and to jails and manufactories, and thus afford a safeguard from disease. To keep the rooms of the sick well ventilated, and at the same time exclude the dampness of the air, has long been a desideratum among physicians. And even persons in health, during the hot and sultry nights of autumn, are much incommoded by the necessity of keeping the windows down. It may also be very conveniently applied to stage coaches travelling at night, and in the vicinity of marshes. To give additional security, the sash may be so constructed as to consist of two sheets of wire gauze, half an inch or more apart, or made in such manner as to be placed up at night and removed during the day. It is certainly well worth the attention of the scientific.

Cement for Iron Water Pipes.—M. Gueymard, in an interesting statement of the introduction of water into the city of Grenoble, says that the mastic which he has employed to connect the pipes, has been known for some years, by the name of *Aquin*. Most of the recipes vary, and those which he had obtained directly from Vienna, Lyons, Paris, and by correspondence from London, do not answer his purpose. For this reason he commenced a series of experiments, and found the following composition acquired the hardness and compactness of good cast iron.

I mingle ninety-eight parts of cast iron filings (pounded turnings) passed through a coarse sieve, and not oxidized, with one part of flour of sulphur. When intimately mixed, I take one part of sal ammoniæ, and dissolve it in boiling water; and pour this solution on the preceding mixture and agitate it thoroughly. The quantity of water ought to be such as to reduce the whole to the consistency of common mortar.

This cement disengages a great quantity of heat and ammonia, and should be immediately used.—It is pressed forcibly into the joints, and after drying two or three days in the open air in summer, and from seven to eight days in winter, the pipes may be covered, with an assurance of their solidity.

In all the basins or reservoirs of the city, he used only this cement, and the joints prove to be as tight as if cast iron had been melted and poured into them, or as if the cisterns were made of glass.—They stand in no need of repairs.

He recommends this cement in all cases of hewn stone, and other solid works exposed to the weather, as in bridges, aqueducts, conduits, &c.—*Annales des Mines.*

Veal.—By a municipal law in Paris, it is forbidden to expose for sale the meat of calves less than six weeks old. The great profit arising from the sale of milk furnishes an inducement to the violation of this law. Many thousands of cows are kept and fed in cellars, within the walls of Paris, for the sale of the milk, and unless a cow yields a calf once a year, she is not profitable.

The prohibition of the sale of very young calves, is deemed of great importance to public health.—At less than a month old, the flesh of the calf is not even gelatine, but a viscid and glutinous juice, containing very little fibrine, (which is an animal substance essentially nutritious,) still less ozmazome, a principle exciting to the digestive organs. Hence there are few stomachs capable of supporting such food; and were it digestible, it would strengthen and nourish the body very badly. More frequently it resists the digestive powers, becomes a foreign and inert substance, which excites the secretion of no fluid, traverses rapidly the intestinal canal, and thus creates obstinate diarrhœas, frequently accompanied with cholic. If such is the effect of one or two meals of this kind of aliment, what must be the result of a habitual use of it? To what extent does not the public health suffer by such an injurious diet!—*Annales d' Hygiene publique.*

Curiosity.—A Mammoth's tooth, of an enormous size, was found yesterday, in digging upon the canal, near this place. It may be seen at Madeira's Hotel by those who wish to examine it.

On further examination, the remains of a full grown mammoth, supposed to have been of the largest size, have been discovered, but in such a decayed state, that they are not worth preserving.—This, we believe, is the first discovery of the remains of this animal ever made in this country.—*Chillicothe Eve. Post.*

Cockroaches.—These insects are among the most disagreeable of the annoyances to which the dwellings of man are subject, and, where their multiplication is permitted, the ravages they commit are extensive and vexatious. They are all nocturnal, and exceedingly agile; their flattened bodies allow them to hide, with ease, in every crevice, whence they sally forth in hordes during the night, to devour every sort of provision which is not secured from their voracity. Like all other depredators, they are thrown into confusion and put to flight by the presence of light, whence they were, in ancient times, appropriately called *lucifugæ* or *light shunners*. Their destructiveness is not confined to articles of provision for the table; silk, woollen, and even cotton cloths are devoured, or rendered useless by being gnawed through. At some seasons of the year, when the male cockroaches fly about, they are very troublesome, especially about twilight, when they dash into rooms, and often strike against the faces of those present. When a cockroach takes refuge or seeks concealment upon any person, he will inflict a smart bite, if particularly hurt or alarmed. The sapient Sancho Panza declares, that there is a remedy for every thing but death; and it is truly happy for mankind, that the multiplication of this pestilent race may be repressed by aid of their own voracity. If to a quantity of Indian corn meal about one third of white or red lead is added, and the mixture is moistened with molasses, so as to make it moderately adhesive, the cockroaches will greedily devour it. The repetition of this poisoned food for a few nights is generally sufficient to reduce their numbers to a very few, even in the most infected houses, and will eventually cause the destruction of the whole. Traps especially designed for their capture are sometimes to be found at the potteries. A pasteboard or card cover, well balanced upon two pins, and placed upon the edge of a vessel, nearly filled with molasses and water, makes a very good trap. The dish should be so placed, that they can readily mount upon the cover, which revolves on its axis whenever the equilibrum is disturbed, and throws the cockroaches into the fluid.—*Encyclopedia Americana.*

Practical Science.—The practical results of the progress of physics, chemistry, and mechanics, are of the most marvellous kind, and to make them all distinct would require a comparison of ancient and modern dates; ships that were moved by human labor in the ancient world are transported by the winds: and a piece of steel, touched by the magnet, points to the mariner his unerring course from the old to the new world; and by the exertions of one man of genius, and the resources of chemistry, a power, which by the old philosophers could hardly have been imagined, has been generated and applied to almost all the machinery of active life; the steam engine not only performs the labor of horses, but of men, by combinations which appear almost possessed of intelligence; wagons are moved by it, constructions made, vessels caused to perform voyages in opposition to wind and tide, and a power placed in the human hands which seems almost unlimited. To these novel and still extending improvements, may be added others, which, though of a secondary kind, yet materially affect the comforts of life—the collection from fossil materials of the elements of combustion, and applying them so as to illuminate, by a single operation, houses, streets, and even cities. If you look to the results of chemical arts, you will find new substances of the most extraordinary nature applied to various novel purposes; you find a few experiments in electricity leading to the marvellous results of disarming the thunder cloud of its terrors, and you will see new instruments created by human ingenuity, possessing the same powers of the electrical organs of living animals. To whatever part of the vision of modern times you cast your eyes, you will find marks of superiority and improvement, and I wish to impress upon you the conviction, that the results of intellectual labor, or scientific genius, are permanent and incapable of being lost. Monarchs change their plans, governments their objects, a fleet or an army effect their purposes, and then pass away; but a piece of steel touched by the magnet preserves its character for ever, and secures to man the dominion of the trackless ocean. A new period of society may send armies from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Euxine, and the empire of the followers of Mahomet may be broken in pieces by a northern people, and the dominion of the Britons in Asia may share the same fate of that of Tamerlane or Zengiskhan, but the steam boat which ascends the Delaware or the St. Lawrence will be continued to be used, and will carry the civilization of an improved people into the deserts of North America, and into the wilds of Canada.—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

From the National Gazette.

The following extract is part of a letter addressed to the editor of this Gazette by a very intelligent gentleman, particularly conversant with civil engineering. We publish all such testimony, with pleasure and promptitude.

"*Dear Sir:*—The interest you have steadily manifested towards all objects connected with the improvement of our country, induces me to address you some few observations which were suggested by a personal examination of a portion of the Canal now constructing along the valley of the Potomac, with a view to connect the Chesapeake with the river Ohio.

"My limited time did not permit me to examine beyond the Great Falls of the Potomac, a distance of twelve miles from the city of Washington. On the whole of that distance, the canal, entirely completed, is never less than 70 feet at the water line, with a depth of 6 feet; at many places it reaches 120, and even 200 feet and over, with a depth of 8 and 10 feet. The locks, 20 in number and of 8 feet lift each, are all of 100 feet in length, within gates, and 16 wide; they are built some of the free stone of Aquia creek, some of the Seneca red-sand-stone, some of granite found in the valley of the Potomac; in their planning and execution they are complete models. The method of filling the lock by means of lateral culverts debouching in three places within the pit is generally resorted to; in some instances, however, cast iron sluice gates, on the principle of Venitian blinds, are used; and in one instance a lock has its fall made in advance of the head gates, leaving within it and its hollow coins, full room for the gates to open or close—in this case the lock is filled thro' sluice gates. This last method is very ingenious, and seems well adapted to steamboat navigation, which the present dimensions of the canal could easily accomodate.

"These twelve miles, most judiciously located, exhibit a boldness in their relief and trace unrivaled by any similar work in our country. For instance, at the Great Falls of the Potomac, the river banks presenting almost insuperable difficulties for taking a canal along its margin—the level was kept up, much below the Falls, the line taken on a table land back from the river, and, at this elevation, brought through a long and deep ravine to the head of the Falls. This part is, most assuredly, one of the boldest in canal works,—presenting at one point, an embankment 52 feet above the bed of the river supporting the canal cut through rocks 35 feet under summit, and offering, along the deeply indented margin of the ravine, a towing path on which the traveler, on foot or horseback, suspended I may say in the air, beholds under his feet a mighty chasm through which whole torrents could flow. When, however, this level will be filled with water, all will assume the even quietness of a series of small lakes, and the surmounted difficulties be for ever lost to the sight of the astonished beholder!

"This much of this great undertaking would alone add, if possible, to the already well acquired fame of the distinguished Chief Engineer employed by the company, and is, I consider, well calculated to give new confidence in the eventual success of this truly national scheme of internal improvement."

Law.—Jews ruin themselves at the passover, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians in their law-suits.—*Spanish Proverbs.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE INDIANS.—The prints which are determined to support President Jackson, right or wrong, pretended to justify the unrighteous measures lately adopted against the Indians, on the ground that Mr. Adams himself recommended the same course of policy. Nothing can be more false or disingenuous. The cases are as unlike as it is possible to conceive them. So long as the choice of the Indians was *free*, to remain or to emigrate, and no oppressive measures adopted by their immediate neighbors, with the precise object of forcing on them the latter alternative, it was certainly competent for the National Government, and might also have comported with just policy and the faith of treaties, to hold out persuasives, in the nature of facilities, for emigration. So far, former administrations have gone, and that of Mr. Adams among them. But how widely different is the case now! The state of Georgia, coveting the poor remains of the Indian territory, and eager for the spoil, that she may divide it among her citizens, by lottery, takes upon herself to enact a law in relation to these Indians, which, if suffered to remain in force, can have no other effect than to COMPEL them to emigrate—to drive them, however reluctantly, from their homes and cultivated fields, into the wilds beyond the Mississippi. At this point, the friends of JUSTICE contend, that the National Government ought to have interferred, in virtue of its supreme authority, and put the VETO on this system of opression. It was bound to do so by a regard to its fair fame in after times—by the dictates of justice, and by the faith of treaties with those very Indians.

It is here that the injustice—the iniquity of the late act of Congress, is apparent. That it was the "favorite measure" of the Administration is well known. Instead of vindicating the RIGHTS of the feeble and oppressed, and frowning upon this attempt of Georgia to force the Indians away—the whole influence of the President is brought to bear in support of a law, which, however speciously worded, was and is intended to co-operate with the measures of Georgia. We say the *whole* influence of President Jackson; and indeed nothing short of its utmost exertion could have secured a majority in Congress, in favor of a measure so evidently repugnant to the feelings and sense of justice of a large number of his supporters. The most powerful appeals to party discipline and to Jacksonism, were made in every form in which they were likely to prove effectual—and yet so great was the repugnance—were vainly made, in many instances. Take the Pennsylvania delegation as an example. Of this body, consisting of 26 members, nearly all Jacksonian, only *eight* could be coaxed or driven into the support of this *favorite measure* of the Jackson Administration!

At one of the stages of this system of oppression on the part of Georgia towards the Indians, and before the last act of the tragedy which the "favorite measure" of Gen. Jackson is meant to aid and consummate,—President Adams thus addressed Congress—it was on the reported determination of Georgia to make surveys within the Indian Territory. It shows that that distinguished Statesman had very different views from those acted upon by President Jackson, in regard to the rights of the Indians, and the character and obligations of the General Government. Looking to existing treaties, to the constitution, and to his own solemn oath to support it, President Adams would have found himself impelled to interpose the arm of the National Government, on behalf of the Indians, and to stay the oppressor. But Gen. Jackson, with his Cabinet—at a moment when these oppressions are about to become *intolerable*, turns coldly away, and tells the helpless aborigines, in effect, that he will "laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh." The favorite measure of his reign is intended to give effect to the measures of their oppressors. But let us hear Mr. Adams:

"Intimations had been given that, should they (the Surveyors) meet with interruption, they would, at all hazards, be sustained by the military force of the State; in which event, if the military force of the Union should have been employed to enforce its violated law, a conflict *must* have ensued, which would, in itself, have inflicted a wound upon the Union, and have presented the aspect of one of these confederated States at war with the rest. Anxious, above all, to avert this state of things, yet, at the same time, impressed with the deepest conviction of my own duty to take care that the laws shall be executed, and the faith of the Nation preserved, I have used, of the means entrusted to the Executive for that purpose, only those which, without resorting to military force, may vindicate the sanctity of the law by the ordinary agency of the judicial tribunals.

"It ought not, however, to be disguised, that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under the construction given to it, by the Governor of that State, and the surveys made, or attempted, by his authority, beyond the boundary secured by the treaty of Washington, of April last, to the Creek Indians, *are in direct violation of the supreme law of this land, set forth in a treaty, which has received all the sanctions provided by the Constitution, which we have been sworn to support and maintain.*

"In the present instance, it is my duty to say, that, if the Legislative and Executive Authorities of the State of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territories secured by a solemn treaty to the Indians, and the laws of the Union remain unaltered, *a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the Executive of the United States to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the Nation*, by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

Mechanics—If we look around within the circle of our acquaintance, we shall find that many of our most respectable citizens are mechanics. Several of the first merchants in this city were once mechanics, many of our professional men were in youth mechanics. Several of our most distinguished legislators, philosophers and statesmen, were also once mechanics. How did they rise to their present eminence? It was by the cultivation of their minds in useful knowledge, by feeling a proper respect for themselves, which led them to form regular, industrious and frugal habits, and thus have they secured the respect and confidence of their employers, and risen to the affluence and respectability which they now enjoy. The same path of honor and usefulness is open to every person in our happy republic; and we hope that these examples will stimulate every mechanic among us to imitate these examples, that they may become, as they deserve, respected for their worth and usefulness.—*N. Y. Even. Journal.*

A strong decoction of wormwood is said to be a perfect cure for the *delirium tremens*, to which drunkards who suddenly leave off the use of ardent spirits are liable.—*Portland Argus.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan.* $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	1½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	9
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
do. at George't'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French,	yearly	$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—w6m.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1y F

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 20—w6mo.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1830.

We invite the attention of our citizens generally, and of the committee on the Water Works, particularly, to an article on the opposite page of this paper, headed "*Cement for Iron Water Pipes.*"

During the last session of Congress, while Mr. Foote's resolution was under discussion, doctrines on the subject of state rights were promulgated in the Senate, by Col. Hayne, which shocked the good sense and patriotism of every well informed and dispassionate man in the United States.—These doctrines were nothing more nor less than the assertion of a constitutional right, on the part of any particular state, to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional and void, whenever she was pleased to feel herself aggrieved. Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Hayne, and fully exposed the absurdity and the fatal tendency of these doctrines. Yet throughout the United States, with few exceptions, the Jackson party advocated the doctrine of Col. Hayne, and pronounced the arguments of Mr. Webster dangerous and absurd; and an old and respectable editor in this city promised to publish *extracts from the republican speech of Col. Hayne, to expose the aristocratic tendency of Mr. Webster's arguments.* We do not pretend to give the very words, but the above is the substance.—This promise, however, that editor never performed: his zeal was shortly afterwards *rewarded* with an office, and the editorship of his paper was transferred to his son.

Since that time, a *nullification* dinner was given to Col. Hayne and Mr. Drayton, at which the same doctrines were again broached by the former gentlemen. But the matter was then assuming a more formidable aspect: what was before only *talked*, seemed about to be *performed*. The controversy was no longer between Col. Hayne and Mr. Webster: the parties were changed. Mr. Webster was, to be sure, the *nominal defendant*, but President Jackson was the *real party in interest*. He had sworn to maintain the laws and the constitution. The Jackson party, therefore, no longer approved the *abstract doctrines* of Colonel Hayne. Mr. Webster's *aristocratic arguments* are, by some strange process, transmuted into *sound constitutional law*. Even the Richmond Enquirer now denounces those arguments of Colonel Hayne which were highly applauded *three months ago*.

Our Pittsburgh Jackson editors seem to have *no opinion at all* upon this subject: they are mute, undecided. We would suggest to the present editor of the paper to which we have before referred, the propriety of reversing the decision of the former editor, and of publishing *extracts from the republican speech of Mr. Webster to expose the dangerous tendency of Col. Hayne's arguments.*

Working Men.—We extract from the Beaver Argus an account of the proceedings of the Convention recently held at Butler, which coresponds almost exactly with that which we recently published. In one matter of fact only, and that not very important, it differs. We intimated that Mr. Gallagher *happened* to be at Butler, and that his admission into the convention would have been agreeable to Mr. Peterson: the Argus asserts that Mr. Peterson had taken him there for that purpose. Circumstances, of which we had a full knowledge, induced us to believe that Mr. Gallagher was taken to Butler to fill the place of Mr. M'Knight; but as we did not *know* this to be the fact, we did not *assert* it.

There is one portion of this account in the Argus to which we cannot assent. The assertion that neither Mr. Forward nor Mr. Shannon had ever done a day's work, we think entirely incorrect. We know not precisely what the editor of the Argus would call *work;* but we care not how strict the definition may be. We believe that every western lawyer, in extensive practice, has frequently performed many days' work—severe, arduous, exhausting days' work. Their work is principally *mental* labor, but it is by no meant entirely mental. The preparation of deeds, declarations, bills and answers in chancery, and various other instruments of writing, is accompanied with severe manual and corporal labor; and surely it is not less work, because the mind also is severely exercised. But this is not the only corporal or manual labor which the attorneys in our country are called to perform. The editor of the Argus must surely know that our attorneys are frequently called upon to accompany surveyors to the country, where the day is spent in tracing lines of disputed surveys.

The editor of the Argus is now a Judge, and if he attends to the discharge of his official duties with that degree of punctuality and assiduity which we confidently anticipate, he will soon find, if he has not already discovered, that *mental* labor is as severe and exhausting a trial of the bodily powers, as any mere mechanical work can be; and he will no doubt be satisfied, that a lawyer frequently leaves the court-house, in the evening, quite as much exhausted as any laborer can be after an ordinary day's work.

We have felt bound to make these remarks, because, in our account of the convention, we had noticed, as a singular circumstance, that delegates professing to represent a set of men who professed to be *pre-excellently the working men*, should nominate *two lawyers* as their candidates. The *working men* party pretended to draw some *new* line of distinction: we professed not to know exactly where that line was drawn; and we knew not who would be admitted or who excluded. We supposed they could not mean to exclude *only* those who did *no* work, either intellectual or physical.—It would be a small matter to get up a party which would exclude, certainly, not more than five men in this district; and those five, men who probably will never want an office. We therefore presumed that if this *new* party meant any thing, it was intended to embrace only those who were engaged in *mechanical* or *manufacturing* labors, and that it would of course exclude *professional* men. We, indeed, could discover no reason, justice, or propriety in this exclusion; but when politicians have an object in view, they are not always directed by reason, justice, or propriety.

It appeared plain to our minds, that if any set of men were to be excluded from this new party, it must be either those who were wealthy enough to live upon their incomes, without any labor, or the professional men. We could not believe that the former class only was aimed at: we could not suppose that any set of politicians would get up a party to exclude perhaps five men in this district. We therefore naturally concluded that the exclusion of the *professional men* was intended, and were surprised to find *two practising lawyers* were nominated—not because we believed that lawyers are not working men, but because we supposed that the projectors of this new party meant *something*.

THE WORKING MEN.

Our readers will recollect, that at a meeting held at the court-house on the 3d inst. Benjamin Adams, Esq. and Andrew Logan, were appointed delegates, to meet a convention appointed by similar meetings at Butler, to form a Congressional working men's ticket.

Three delegates met on the 22d inst. two from Beaver, and one from Pittsburgh, (Mr. Peterson.) The Pittsburgh delegate brought with him a substitute in the room of his colleague, whom the two Beaver delegates would not agree to sit with, but they, in all their goodness of feeling and magnanimity toward Allegheny county, choose a delegate for them, by appointing John B. Butler, editor of the "Pittsburgh Statesman."

Mr. Peterson being thus treated, who was the only delegate that was instructed, and knowing that Mr. Butler had previously committed himself on this subject, and was selected for a special purpose, Mr. Peterson withdrew, and would not sit as a delegate.

The three gentlemen, (we can hardly call them delegates, for Messrs. Adams and Logan had no instructions) proceeded to form a working men's ticket, and who did they select?

After all this parade about the rights of the farmer and mechanic, lo and behold! they selected Walter Forward and John R. Shannon, both lawyers, for working men.

Did ever either of these men work a day in their lives! They never did, and yet we find, by a high sounding parade of bombast, contained in an address and resolutions, adopted and solemnly passed, yes, it is said unanimously too, by two uninstructed delegates from Beaver, (for Mr. Butler had no right to sit as a delegate,) setting forth that Messrs. Forward and Shannon are the true champions of the working men, the able defenders of their rights and privileges.

We ask our fellow citizens to read the proceedings of the working men's delegation in Butler, which will be found in this paper. Look at the deception that it carries on its face: no one from reading those proceedings, would doubt, but what there was a full representation of delegates from all the counties except Allegheny other than by inference. No body could believe, from the flourish of trumpets and drums, in these proceedings, that there was but two individuals who had a right to a seat in that meeting.

We did not expect much better than this from some of these men—but we must say, we are disappointed in Mr. Butler, the respectable editor of the Statesman,—we did not expect to find him engaged in that which has nothing but hollow profession, without the east covering to hide the deception.—*Beaver Argus.*

JOHN RANDOLPH.

It is not generaly known, we presume, that John Randolph made his entrance upon the public stage against the influence of the oratory of Patrick Henry. In the spring of 1799, Mr. Randolph offered himself as a candidate to represent the district in which he resided in the next Congress, on which occasion he had two competitors, one of whom was an ardent supporter of the administration of John Adams, and the other as decidedly opposed to it. At the same time, the pressing solicitations of many of the leading Federalists had induced Patrick Henry to withdraw from his retirement, and announce himself to the county of Charlotte as a candidate for their suffrages in the House of Delegates of Virginia.—Mighty preparations were making by the Democratic party to elect a majority to both branches of the General Assembly, for it would change the mode of choosing Presidential Electors throughout the State, from the Districts as it then existed, to the General Ticket system, with a view of giving the entire vote of the State to Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Madison resigned the seat he held in Congress, and became a candidate for the General Assembly, to ensure, by his efforts and talents, the success of the measure. When the day of election arrived, Patrick Henry made his appearance, and addressed the electors in a masterly strain, in favor of the general principles of policy on which the Federal party rested. He spoke about two hours, and left an impression upon the minds of his hearers, by no means favorable to the success of any political opponent. Under all these appalling disadvantages, a young man was seen to present himself before the people, with the avowed intention of combating the arguments of Mr. Henry. The person of Mr. Randolph was little known, as he had lived rather a solitary life upon his estate, after he completed his collegiate studies at Columbia college in this city. The singularity of his carriage, his youthful appearance and shrill tones, together with the power of his eloquence, soon excited a wonderful enthusiasm among his audience, who listened with the deepest silence to his remarks. He seemed quite conscious of the boldness of the enterprize in which he had embarked, and addressed upon the address of Mr. Henry, in a stand and manner that drew the highest commendation on that highly-gifted orator. His speech was received with the most rapturous plaudits, and it is evident to Mr. Henry that a spirit was excited which portended far more than could have been originally calculated. He found himself called to reascend the rostrum in defence of the topic he had advanced, and was again followed Mr. Randolph in reply. The polls were open, and as the election proceeded, it was observed that the people were resolved, notwithstanding party dissensions, to have the benefit of the services of both these distinguished individuals, in the different situations which they coveted. Patrick Henry was chosen to the House of Delegates, and John Randolph to the House of Representatives. Mr. Henry, however, did not live to take his seat in the Assembly, and the friends of Mr. Jefferson carried their favorite men in that body, at the ensuing session, by a majority of 5 votes.

Some years afterwards, Mr. Randolph, in the course of some observations he addressed to Congress respecting Mr. Jefferson, expressed his firm conviction, that if Patrick Henry had lived to take a part in the debates of the General Assembly upon the proposed alteration, the proposition would have been defeated, and Mr. Jefferson not then elected President. "It prevailed," he said, "by a majority of only 5 votes, and Patrick Henry was always good for 5 times 5 votes. Adams would have received the votes of 5 of the electoral districts, and been re-elected.—*Norwalk Gazette, July 20.*

It is greatly to be desired that the Pacha may be able to destroy the government and people of Algiers, and found a colony of their own kind.—If the whole Barbary coast were reduced and retained under their dominion, the advantage would be great for the cause of civilization and commerce. The French, if they had been allowed to remain in Egypt, would have regenerated that country. Dr. Madden states they were universally regretted by the Egyptians, and extolled as benefactors; that "for the short period they reigned, they left manifold traces of amelioration, and that if they could have established themselves, Egypt would now be comparatively civilized.—All the Barbary states are nuisances and should be without.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Ebenezer Coxe was tried before the Circuit Court of Jefferson on Tuesday last, for the murder of Col. *Thomas B. Dunn*, late Superintendant of the U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, convicted of murder in the first degree. We learn from a gentleman who was present at the trial, that the prisoner's demeanor bespoke the utmost indifference and unconcern as to the fate which impended him, from which even the verdict of the jury did not awaken him. Sentence not having been pronounced, the time of his execution is not yet ascertained.—*Winchester Republican.*

Qualifications—Five things are requisite in a good officer: Ability, clean hands, despatch, attention, and impartiality.—*Wm. Penn.*

It will be seen by the fresh advices from England, that the King still lingered on the 15th June, and that acording to the belief of some, his life might be prolonged, by medical care, for several weeks more. The intelligence brought by the way of Guadaloupe, of the landing of a part of the French expedition on the Algerine coast, appears to be premature. Public meetings have been or were to be held in all parts of Ireland, to petition against the new taxes, to oppose the Duke of Wellington's administration, to effect a repeal of the Union, and so forth.

We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for the London Morning Herald of the 15th ult. The Paris advices are of the 12th. The elections and the expedition against Algiers continued to engross attention in France. "The rage for emigration" increases in Ireland. Misery is said to have reached such a height in Portugal, in both town and country, that only a slight idea of it can be formed—even in England. We find nothing else of interest besides the paragraphs which we copy from the New York Papers.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 15th June, received at New York.

A letter in the Court Circular, from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th June, says:

"It is but too true that the amendment in his Majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side, near the region of the heart.

This operation some of the Journals inflicted upon the Royal sufferer more than five weeks ago; but the truth is, it never was performed until last Wednesday, when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill, in the presence of Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney; and, as it appears at present, with unexpected beneficial effects.

"The recent improvement in his Majesty's symptoms is said to have been occasioned by the rupture of an internal abscess, which took place during one of the violent paroxysms to which the royal sufferer has been subject."

Algerine Expedition.—The last accounts received in England of the French fleet, believed to be authentic, were, that it left the Bay of Palma on the 1st ult. and sailed over to the African coast, but the appearance of the weather being unfavorable for disembarkation, it returned to the former anchorage at Palma, where, at the date of the last accounts, it remained waiting for a change of weather.

A very long debate took place in the House of Lords on the 11th June, on the motion for further papers relative to Greece, made by the Marquis of Londonderry, which was at last negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons on the 10th June, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Peck replied—

"That the restriction laid by the state of Georgia on vessels having on board three free persons of color, and the requisition that such vessels should perform a stipulated quarantine, was part of one of the most extraordinary enactments by any legislature he had ever seen or heard of. It appeared to him an enactment of internal regulation passed by that state, and that we had no right, as a friendly Power, to interfere in the regulation: however, we might be led to hope that it would not be long ere that state would consent to revise this amongst other late regulations.

The London Herald of the 11th states, that by documents in the Library at Stowe the author of Junius has been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1775, is said to have been the person.

From the Mediterranean.—The Norfolk Beacon is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extracts of a letter, dated

U. S. Ship Warren,
Port Mahon, May 27, 1830.

"The French expedition at Algiers, excites at this time very general and very great interest.—The result of it is considered by some doubtful, but by most, perhaps, no question is entertained of its complete success. Should such be the case, it is said that France (if England will permit her,) will occupy Algiers permanently.

Many contradictory reports have been circulated (some of them by themselves) of the strength of the expedition. I have met recently an English gentleman who is traveling, and is just from France and on his way to Algiers to witness the attack, and from him I learn the following particulars which I think can be relied upon as correct. The number of troops is 36,000, of which 6000 are cavalry with 600 horses, (exclusive of the cavalry horses) for artillery, &c. &c. The Naval force will consist of twelve vessels of the line, with a proportionate number of smaller vessels, and an immense number of transports. The city will be attacked simultaneously by sea and land.

All the preparations have been made with the greatest possible care, and no expense has been spared to render them as perfect as possible. The troops have been for a long time under a drill for embarking and disembarking rapidly, and have attained the highest possible degree of perfection in that particular. A very large number of flat boats have been constructed upon a new and highly approved plan, expressly calculated for landing cavalry and heavy artillery. Permission has been obtained by the French Government to establish a hospital for the sick and wounded at this place, and a day or two since, 87 of the medical staff arrived here. It is considered by the French officers, some of whom I have heard converse upon the subject, that Marshal *Bourmont*, who is the military commander, is one of the most unpopular officers in the French army. Admiral *Duperre*, the Naval commander, is on the other hand most highly esteemed. The Dey of Algiers, it is said entertains the highest confidence in his ability to repulse the French; his works of defence are in the finest order, and in numerical strength his force is very great. Some say 200,000. But it is to be remembered that the greater part of his army is composed of the wild, undisciplined Bedouin Arabs, who will cut but a poor figure when opposed to a disciplined force. He has, however, some of his troops called *Tacticos*, drilled in the European manner, no one knows how many. He has offered one hundred sequins for the head of every Frenchman, and two hundred for every prisoner brought him alive.

A report has just reached here, which it is to be apprehended is too true, that two French brigs of war which were cruising upon the coast of Algiers were wrecked in a late severe gale upon Cape Maltafena, and both their crews, amounting to 190 souls, were *massacred* by the Algerines.—The Governor of Mayhon stated to the English gentlemen whom I mentioned, this morning, that he made no question of the truth of this report.—If it is true, the war, indeed, will be terrible. The first division of the expedition is now, in all probability, in the Bay of Palma, in Majorca. The second division will join it there immediately, and it will then proceed to Algiers.

All foreign Consuls, saving ours, have left there, and his situation cannot be regarded but as a most critical one. He had an opportunity of leaving a few days since in the Ontario, but declined doing so—now the French Commander, cruizing before the city, has positive orders to suffer no vessel, whether man of war or not, to pass in, and what will be the situation of Mr. Lee, if the place should be taken by assault? He has his wife and children with him. The Dey offered his protection as far as it would go to all foreign consuls, but none of them, saving Mr. Lee, considered the offer worth much. The general belief among the officers is, that if the Commodore was now here, that he would go over to Algiers with all the squadron, and contest the right of entering the harbor with the French Commander.

The result of this business will, beyond doubt, have a considerable effect on our Navy. Should the French succeed, the necessity of a Naval force in this sea, will in some measure be *obviated*. Should the Dey be successful, he will become ten times more hard then ever upon the Christians, as he will, of course, regard his city as impregnable.

The English have a large force off Algiers, to observe what goes forward, which you know is quite characteristic of John Bull.

This ship, the *Ontario* and *Fairfield*, are in excellent order—the *Java* and *Constellation* are somewhat *privateerish*. The *Lexington*, with Com. Biddle on board, has gone to Constantinople. I find, quite contrary to my anticipations, that so far from a desire being manifested by the officers of the squadron to return home, that with but very few exceptions, they are all desirous to remain out here."

From Gibraltar.—The brig Ocean, arrived at New York on Thursday, brought Gibraltar papers to the 10th ult. It appears that the fleet spoken of in the ship news sent up from that vessel, as having passed Gibraltar, consisted of a steam boat, and a few vessels from Atlantic ports. The following extract contains the horrible intelligence of the murder of two French crews. What can the Turkish soldiery of Algiers expect but extermination, should the expedition be successful?—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Malta, June 2.—The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Capt. Hastings, of H. M. brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 20th ultimo.

On the 20th, Captain Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm to the French commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore; but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Captain Hastings arrived. Permission was, therefore, granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Capt. Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive. Notwithstanding this dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who it is supposed have been massacred, as a reward of 100 dollars is offered for every head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls resident in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others who had spoken with the Senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

No part of the expedition was to be seen off Algiers, on the 6th inst. (June;) but by a vessel arrived this day, it is known that a great many sail were descried off the Balearic Islands, steering to the southward, on the 28th and 29th ult. and that it blew very hard from the southwest three days after.

A paper of the 31st May says:—"It appears by an official communication from the Spanish Consul at Algiers, that on the 8th, eight or ten Xebecks were fitting out to harrass the French commerce. Another paper says:—"Accounts from Algiers to the 26th May, state that the Foreign consuls had resolved not to leave the place during the expected attack from the French.

FROM COLOMBIA.

The packet brig Montilla, Capt. Beckman, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Carthagena on the 4th ult. We learn from Capt. B. that Bolivar arrived at that place a few days previously, accompanied by many general officers and other friends. It was understood that it was his intention to have embarked in the British packet for Jamaica and England, but that plan had been abandoned, and it was now uncertain whether he would leave the country.

On Bolivar's arrival at Carthagena, it is stated that all the principal merchants of that place called on him in a body, requesting that he would not desert them or leave the country. The next day all the ladies of Carthagena waited on him with the same request.

The Provinces of Guayaquil and Panama had given him information that if he left the country, they should immediately separate from the Republic of Colombia, and form independent Governments.

Private letters from Bogota, of June 21st, say that Gen. Sucre had been murdered on the road to Quinto, when traveling with a single servant.—There was a report that the perpetrator of this crime was a man whose father had been shot by order of Gen. Sucre.

Mr. Mosquera had commenced his functions as provisional President of the Republic. The course he pursued gave general satisfaction, being moderate and wise, and recommending oblivion. A new election for the Chief Magistracy of the country is to take place on the 2d of Feb. 1831.

Congress has stipulated in the new Constitution, that those funds which were set apart for the payment of the foreign and domestic debt, should remain untouched, and under no circumstances should be appropriated for other purposes. The government occupied itself more earnestly with the restoration of public credit.

By official communications from Bogota up to the 14th of June, it is known that the department of Cundinamarca, Cauca, Magdalena, and Boyaca, have acknowledged the new Constitution of Colombia, and the government entertains every hope that those of the south and the north of the Republic will do the same.

The President was received at Bogota amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations and demonstrations of joy. The chimera of erecting Venezuela itself into a nation, is not dreamed of by any person of sense in Venezuela itself. There are persons interested in maintaining the disorder, but the news from Venezuela, via Carthagena, is calculated to impress us with the idea that the sense of the nation will prevail, and that the twelve Departments will re-unite, and abhor the bad example of rending the Union, after the solemn compact entered into by the fundamental law of Colombia.—The pretext of the plan of a monarchy cannot any longer countenance the separation of Venezuela, nor the resistance to a constitution said to be more republican and democratic than the constitution of U. States.

Letters from Panama, received by the Montilla, state that department to be attached to the Liberator, and ready to follow his fortunes, and sustain him in power.

The Minister from Colombia to the Court of Rome, has arrived in the Montilla. Gen. O'Leary, appointed Minister to the U. States, remained at Carthagena.

We are favored with the following translations from papers received by the Montilla.

From the supplement of the Carthagena Gaceta of June 28th, we extract the following:—

"A Dutch schooner has arrived here from Curacoa, having on board Lieut. Jose Miguel Machado as Commissioner to H. E. the Liberator, from some military chiefs in Venezuela, and the bearer of the Actas of Rio Chico and the Alto Llana, declaring for remaining united with the rest of the Republic, and in favor of Gen. Bolivar. These acts bearing the dates of May 30th, have already been published in the papers of Venezuela, and we omit their translation, as the tenor was communicated in the newspapers of the United States about a month ago.

The said Commissioner had informed the Liberator, that the said movements were prepared since the 19th of April, when Gen. Infante, at Chaguaramas, assembled a number of chiefs, officers and other respectable citizens, for the purpose of declaring obedience to the Liberator and to the Constituent Congress, electing the said Gen. Infante to be at the head of the people of Altoano. The canton of Potrero pronounced itself on the 10th of May, proclaiming the integrity of Colombia, and obedience to the Liberator and Congress, placing Col. Corralva, who commanded 500 men, (cavalry,) at their head. Several other cantons followed their example on the 30th of May and 2d of June.

The Gaceta adds, that Gen. Rosas and Monagas protected the cause, and that letters from Valencia of 23d May state that this counter-revolution was general in Venezuela, and that the Generals Valero and Carabano, as well as Col. Escute, had declared themselves in its favor.

In the valley of Aragua similar movements were prepared, and there were at Caracas only twenty carters who formed the garrison.

Many respectable persons had left the town, (Caracas,) to unite with the friends of the Liberator and the Colombian Government, as the people from Barlovento to Petare, were in favor of the unity of the Republic, as well as the valley of Cui, where the commandant Lucas had formed a battalion.

The said supplement of the Gaceta does not contain any thing about the affairs of the interior, nor of Carthagena itself. It is therefore not easy to say whether General Bolivar would leave the country or not.

From the Liverpool Courier, June 16.

Very Interesting Railroad Experiments.

In consequence of the notice which had been given of the intention of the Directors of the Railway to visit Manchester on Monday morning last, a great number of persons assembled at the Railway Works, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, to see them take their departure. At a quarter before 9 o'clock, the directors, consisting of Charles Lawrence, John Moss, H. Earl, James Bourne, C. Hodgson, and W. W. Currie, Esquires, and Henry Booth, Esq. the treasurer, took their seats in two of the new coaches which had been provided for them, in which were also Charles Tayleur, Esq., John Cropper, Jr. Esq., &c; and, after passing through the small tunnel, seven carriages, laden with stone, were attached to the engine. The weight of the two coaches, with passengers, was about 5 tons.
Seven stone wagons, 27
Engine, tender, and water, 7
Gross weight, 39 tons.

At the above named hour, (quarter before nine,) the order for starting was given, and the procession moved slowly towards Wavertree Lane, where the speed was increased. The carriages passed through the deep cutting at a rapid rate, the bridges and sides of the slopes being lined with spectators, who had thronged to see the partial opening of this magnificent work. On arriving at the foot of the inclined plane, an assistant locomotive engine was attached to the carriage, and the train ascended the Rainhill, at a steady pace. At the end of the ascent the assistant engine was detached, and the "Arrow" proceeded forward at the rate of sixteen or seventeen miles an hour. On arriving at the Sankey Viaduct, the speed was decreased, on account of the present unfinished state of the embankment adjoining the bridge, which is not yet sufficiently consolidated. The engine then moved rapidly past Newton to the Kenyon excavation, where a fresh supply of water was taken in, occupying about seven minutes; afterwards proceeded at about seventeen miles an hour across Chat Moss, where the road is in such excellent order as to call forth the admiration of the directors, who pronounced it to be as perfect as any other part of the road; and, after taking in another supply of water at Eccles, the engine proceeded to Manchester, where it arrived at six minutes past eleven. The whole time occupied on the journey being two hours and twenty-one minutes, which after deducting twenty minutes for taking in water, &c., leaves two hours and one minute for the time of performing the journey.

Having partaken of a cold collation, the Directors returned to Odfield Lane, where the carriages were in readiness to receive them, and after having been greeted by the many thousands of individuals who had collected from the surrounding country, they left Manchester on their return to Liverpool. The procession started with two coaches, containing from forty to fifty persons, which darted through the dense mass of individuals who thronged the railway, passing Chat Moss at the rate of about twenty-two miles an hour, and arrived at Edge-Hill, Liverpool, (after deducting seven minutes for stoppages) in one hour and thirty-four minutes.

It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of these experiments. Wonderful and gratifying as were the results of the previous trials, they were far less satisfactory than the experiments of Monday. The whole distance between Liverpool and Manchester has now been accomplished in two hours and one minute with an immense load, and in one hour and thirty-six minutes with a load of a more moderate description.—The power of the engine to keep up a rapid motion for a long distance has been fully established. The average speed on the return from Manchester was twenty miles an hour, and in passing over Chat Moss, the carriage proceeded for a time at the rate of 27 miles!

The engine is on the same principle as the Rocket, which gained the prize at Rainhill, in October last—the principle by Henry Booth, Esq., with improvements by the company's Engineer and the Manufacturers, Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle.

The Directors expressed themselves highly gratified with the state of the works, and the performance of the engine.

Died,

At New York, on the 26th ult. *William Henry Coleman*, one of the proprietors of the Evening Post, aged 35 years.

At Harrisburgh, on the 15th ult. *Henry Minshall*, printer, aged 33 years.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS, complete in one volume.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street, the Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with an Account of his Life and Writings. Stereotyped from the Paris edition, edited by Washington Irving. Complete in 1 volume, 8vo.
Likewise for sale as above, the Works of Byron, Scott, and Moore, each complete in 1 volume.
August 3—2t.

NEW NOVEL.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, "The Lost Heir," and "The Prediction," in 2 vols. August 3—2t

POETICAL QUOTATIONS.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 95 Market street, Poetical Quotations: being a complete Dictionary of the most Elegant, Moral, Sublime, and Humorous Passages in British Poets. In four beautiful 12 mo. vols.
August 3—2

INFANT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, recently Teacher of the Infant School of this city, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening an Infant School, on the first of September next, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained. ☞ Persons desirous of sending their children, will please call, during this week or next, at the bookstore of L. Loomis & Co., No. 98 Wood street. N. B.—Tuition will not be exacted in advance. August 3—4t.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

FLAX-SEED.—The highest price will be paid, at all times, IN CASH, for good Flax-Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse.
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
August 3—3t. No. 84 Front Street.

Sketches of the Lives of the Signers.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. No. 95 Market street, Sketches of the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, intended principally for the use of schools. By N. Dwight. Aug. 3—2

MEDICAL JOURNAL.—Just received by the subscribers, No. 19 of the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, edited by and under the auspices of the Kappa Lamda association of the U. States.
☞ Physicians of the West are respectfully invited to call and examine this publication.
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
August 3—2 No. 95 Market street.

MRS. HERVEY returns thanks to her friends for their support, in her course of Juvenile Instruction, and begs leave to inform them, that her vacation will continue until the 23d of August, at which time she intends to resume her exertions in the preparatory branches of education, suited to the capacities of her pupils. Her wish is to make no display, but to exercise the opening faculties, and engraft on the infant mind the rudiments of useful and practical knowledge.
Smithfield street, August 3.—3t.

NOTICE.—The Partnership of Selby, Agnew & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have claims against said firm, are requested to present them to W. T. Selby or Smith Agnew, who are authorized to settle all accounts against or due to said firm. All those indebted will please call, and settle their accounts immediately.—*Kiskeminetas Salt Works, July 29, 1830.*
W. T. SELBY,
SMITH AGNEW,
JACOB GOODING,
Aug. 3—w4 JOHN ECKY.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute, held at the Washington Coffee House, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected.
President—Rev. Robert Bruce.
Treasurer—Mr. John Snyder.
Secretary—Mr. Thomas Bakewell.
Managers—Messrs. S. R. Johnston, O. Newton, James Patterson, Jr. Thomas Hazleton, J. Arthurs, F. A. Bemis, Lewis Peterson, Mark Stackhouse, S. Roseburg. Pittsburgh, August 3, 1830.

CITY HOTEL,
NO. 41, NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have mutually joined in partnership, in managing and conducting the business of the above elegant and splendid establishment, which is at this time undergoing thorough repair, and when completed will form one of the most desirable and convenient houses for a stranger in this city. The plan and construction of the house, the large airy parlors and chambers for families, all fronting the street, make it more pleasant for ladies: and for merchants it is most applicable, being in the very centre of business; at the same time they can be accommodated with chambers of any size, from a single room to one of four beds, which is frequently more agreeable to parties travelling together.

In addition to all the above advantages of this elegant house, one remains which ought not to be forgotten. In the rear of the building and attached to the establishment, are warm and cold baths, with marble tubs, fitted up on the most approved principle and handsome style.

Finally, the proprietors beg to assure those who may honor them with their favors, that their united efforts shall be used to the utmost to give satisfaction, and neither pains nor expense spared, to accomplish the wishes of the public, by their humble servants,
THOMAS HIESKELL,
THOMAS NIBLO.
August 3, 1830.—w3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,048	1,048
4		1,000	4,000
4		400	1,600
5		300	1,500
5		200	1,500
11		150	1,650
50		100	5,000
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
51		20	1,020
102		12	2,224
1581		8	12648
11474		4	45,900

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $102,660

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. August 3, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

Prime Flock of Sheep.

THE celebrated flock of FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP, consisting of about 2,500, recently owned by *W. R. Dickinson*, Esq. will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, on the 10th day of September next, at *Steubenville*, Ohio. This flock, which is said to be equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, will be sold entire, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms CASH.
D. L. COLLIER, Trustee.
July 9, 1830—7ti.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Hardman Philips and Thomas Lever, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts relating to said partnership will be adjusted by said Hardman Philips. Witness our hands and seals, at Philipsburgh aforesaid, this 26th June, 1830.
HARDMAN PHILIPS, [Seal.]
THOMAS LEVER, [Seal.]
Sealed and delivered in presence of *W. Bagshaw.*
July 9, 1830—7t.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.
Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to.
WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Jefferson Medical College was instituted in Philadelphia, in 1825, and during its first session, was endowed by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with power to confer degrees in Medicine, and with all the privileges and prerogatives of similar institutions, in our own country and in Europe.

Since its foundation nearly 600 Students have attended the respective courses of Lectures, and of this number, 145 from various sections of the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, and Europe, have been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The 6th Session of the College will commence on the 1st Monday of November next, and it is believed, under the most favorable auspices; every obstacle to its further advancement having been removed, and such measures adopted by the Board of Trustees, as will give a new impulse to the exertions of the Faculty. Among these measures, it is thought proper to specify particularly, the appointment of Profesor Drake, of Cincinnati, to the Chair of the Practice of Medicine. His acknowledged reputation as a Lecturer, and more especially his practical acquaintance with the diseases most prevalent in the Southern and Western sections of our country, in which a majority of the Graduates in Medicine may be expected to locate themselves, must greatly enhance the value of his instructions.

The additions which have been made to the Anatomical Cabinet, with the facilities afforded for dissection and demonstration, are such as will bear comparison with those of the oldest Medical School on this side the Atlantic.

In all other respects it is confidently believed, it is not surpassed by any of its sister Institutions, with *all* of which, as far as is known, it is placed on a footing of perfect equality,—a course of Lectures in one, being held equivalent to a course on the same branches, in every other.

The Alms House and Hospital of the city afford opportunities to the Student of acquiring clinical instruction, and hours are appropriated to this purpose. An Infirmary or diseases of the eye is also connected with the College, under the direction of the Professor of Surgery, who will operate in the presence of the class, where this is practicable.

The following is the organization of the Medical Faculty,—viz:

Anatomy—By Samuel M'Clellan, M. D.
Materia Medica and Obstetrics—By John Eberle, M. D.
Chemistry—By Jacob Green, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—By Daniel Drake, M. D.
Surgery—By George M'Clellan, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Diseases of Women and Children—By B. Rush Rhees, M. D.

By order of the faculty,
SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, Dean.
June 1, 1830.—m5t.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED, on the 13th inst. an indented apprentice to the Tin-Plate-Working business, named ISAAC BENNET. He took with him a blue cloth coatee; two pair of blue cotton cassimere pantaloons; one toilinet vest; one fur hat; two pair of calfskin shoes; one muslin, and three linen shirts, nearly new; together with a quantity of other clothing, about half worn. The said apprentice is between 19 and 20 years of age; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; fair complexion; light hair, blue eyes, and very much stoop-shouldered. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person returning him to his masters, in Pittsburgh. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, as the law shall be rigidly enforced against any person for so doing.

HOWARD & RODGERS.
July 27.—3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Boggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

PETERS' REPORTS, Volume 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3. 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH.
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49. Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'urs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Lect's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumtic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excelent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, afractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*
February 12, 183

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—I request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.
February 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect re- *J. H. POOR.*
Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism which lasted for some time. On application to George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.
Baltimore, February, 1829.

☞ For sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S ROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the moinent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect surprising cures procured for it the approbation recommendation of the most eminent of the ty.

It is a rapid safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sorounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, whitlow, ling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weak the back and loins. It is also successfully for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing &c. &c.

A bill directions for using it, accompanies each plaster. small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—lar. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to who buy to sell again.

☞ For wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal and town throughout the U. States.

Observe each genuine plaster has the signature of the proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb 30.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additions of

DRUGS,
MEDICINE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Philadelphia Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them
Sept 29.—wtf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge.

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 105 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above *medicine* just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

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APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.